THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS.

S. C. MEREDITH has our thanks for repeated favors in the shape of late papers.

Adoms Express.

We are under daily obligations to the gentlemanly gents of Adams Express for late New York papers.

Cotton vr. Bread. For years the world has been told, until the tale has become more than "twice told," that cotton ruled the destiny of this nation, and the prosperity of at least a large part of the population of England. On the assumption of the accuracy of this idea has been based much of the action of our nation, both before and during our present troubles. The fact that a very much more valuable crop of breadstuffs is annually produced in this country than the entire amount of cotton that is raised, has not, even up to the present time, seemed to attract the attention of either the politicians or the people; but now, when no cotton is sent abroad, and there is an unprecedented demand for bread, the relative value of the wheat crop and the cotton crop may well attract attention.

The extent of the trade in breadstuffs thus for this season has been immense almost teyond conception. At the single port of Buffalo the amount of wheat in the form of flour has amounted to over fifty-two millions of bushels since the last harvest. This wheat has been sent to the Eastern market, and thence to the consumers in this country and in Europe. Fifty-two millions of bushels of wheat require at least eight thousand canal-Loats for its transportation. If these boats were an hundred feet long, and were placed end to end, they would extend to a distance of over an hundred miles. The amount of wheat sent from Buffalo would suffice to give bread to ten millions of persons for a whole

It should be borne in mind that this amount of wheat has been received at one port alone, and that Oswego and other places on the lake shore enjoy a fair share of the grain trade of the North, while a large amount is sent east through Ogdensburg and its railroad connections.

The export of grain to Europe, enormous as is the quantity already sent, seems to have but just commenced, and the hungry millions of Europe will demand that the amount must continue to be enormous beyond all former experience. This country seems to he specially the grain-growing region of the world, and to this country all Europe, whenever the home crop fails, must resort for the greatest necessary of life. England and France have need of our cotton, at the present time, and it is to be hoped they will not have to wait much longer for a supply; but they must have some of our grain to keep their people from starvation; and the smount we can send them seems limited only by the facilities for transportation.

The steady stream of grain that is sent across the Atlantic has already produced a flow of gold into this country that much more than equals that which has heretofor been sent to Europe, to pay for articles we have obtained from them, and has produced the surly remarks of the London Times, that the United States seem to possess the magic power of levying a money tribute on Europe, even at a time when they are convulsed with

Secretary Seward and General Frement A prominent citizen of New York had an interview with Mr. Seward a day or two since, when the question of compromise came up, when Mr. Seward remarked: "With many persons I have the reputation of a compromiser. Nothing could be more unjust to me. I was the last man in the Cabinet to consent to the removal of Fremont and I would be the last man to consent to a compromise with rebels." "Why, then," asked the New Yorker, "do you not take pains to let your opinions be known?" "Because I am willing to trust my reputation with the future," was the reply. "I would like to make this conversation public, for the sake of some of my friends as well as yours," said the citizen, and the Secretary replied that he "had no concealments." This conversation accords with other statements respecting General Fremont's removal. Mr. Seward was one of the fast friends of Fremont in the Cabinet.

Army Horses. Horseflesh is likely to suffer in the present war, as in all the wars of history. Thousands of noble animals have already fallen the victims of undue exposure and overwork. Even the favorite steeds of the generals and colonels are many of them shattered to an extraordinary degree. It is a matter of general remark that such poor animals were never before seen in the service as those ridden by many of the prominent officers. The trouble is largely chargeable to the fact that horses of too light frame have beem employed. Only those of powerful limbs and great endurance are competent to the labor sacrificed to such more important qualities. The war will be likely to increase the taste for horsemanship in the North. Hundreds of men hitherto entirely unacquainted with the healthful exercise, have now, from necessity, become proficient in it and will be

People will watch with some little curiority the proceedings of the editor of the Charleston Mercury, when the Yankee army shall arrive in that place. He has been the most savage of all the writers; every wink of his eye has been a flash of lightning; every word of his mouth a peal of thunder, and even the rebels' own General, Beauregard, has not been clean in his sight. Will he be

apt to make it a practice throughout life.

of them? Long May they Wave. The Stars and Stripes now wave in six of the seceded States, to wit; North Carolina, over Fort Hatterss; in South Carolins, at Beaufort; in Florids, at Key West and Fort Pickens; in Mississippi, at Ship Island; in Eastern Tennessee and in the northern and | bly find that he does not conduct war on western sections of Virginia.

killed at his post, or run away with the rest

Mason and Sildell The telegraph informs us that Captain Wilkes is commended by the Government for his action in the arrest of Mesars. Mason and Slidell. It is also confidently believed at Washington that the British Government

will take no exception to the act.

The New York Post seems to think, however, that unless another face than that al-British Government may have something to say respecting it. If that Government adheres to the principle it so long strenuously maintained, that one nation has a right to search the vessels of another, and take from them its own subjects, there will be no difficulty; it must concede to us the right which it claims for itself. But if the rule is to be applied in this case for which the American expounders of international law have contended, then the ground will be taken that on the high seas a British vessel represents the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the British Government, and the American frigate had no right to interfere with the prosecution of a voyage from Cuba to England. It will be urged that governments can not take these freedoms with eath other's commerce without impairing the good neighborhood

existing between them. Even if she comes over to this view of the question, Great Britain can not make the act of the San Jacinto the occasion of any very serious quarrel with our Government, inasmuch as it is copied from her own practiceshe having done the same thing to our yessels and those of other nations whenever any occasion of equal importance arose.

It may be that this point will seem so clear to our Government that it will be deemed proper to make an apology to Great Britain. What other reparation the case will admit of we can not see, unless, perhaps, a pe cunisry compensation be made to the owners of the British steamer, in case their interests have suffered any prejudice. Clearly the two ringleaders of the revolt can not be given up. Once prisoners they are prisoners to the end of the war. Besides, we may want a few just such men to hang, in case the rebels perform their threat of putting Colonel Corcoran to death.

Will Our Army Move South? Since the recent exploits of the naval expedition in South Carolina many have expressed an opinion that the war would be pushed at once into Secessia. A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Washington:

Some think that the war is to be transferred to South Carolina, and we shall soon see General McClellan in command there. I do not believe it. From the little knowledge possess of the country, a large army would be as much embarrassed amid its swamps and sluggish rivers as amid the forests and mountains of Virginia. Besides, we want nothing inland South that we can hold with-out five times the force now in the field. We want only seaports, to the possession of which we must look chiefly to our navy. It is possible that before this reaches your readers this grand army may advance, but I must think not to a great battle. We can not risk one, if the enemy still holds his positions with his main force, and he will not grant us the privilege if he is weak. It looks more and more to me as it the war, instead of being transferred South, would soon be transferred to the Valley of the Missis-There, as we advance, we should not conquer swamps, or forests, but every mile gained will lead us nearer to the goal of New Orleans. With the great western river-belt in our possession, and the communication between Savannah and Charleston, we have only one more point to gain, the possession of the railroad from Nashville through the Alleghanies, and then, I think, we can afford to lie still, and let the rebels work out their own salvation. We have made a great move, and if it is vigor-ously followed up, you will hear the gigantic begin to crack from "turret to foundation-

This move South has been Scott's plan from the beginning; and it is an interesting fact, that McClellan's plan, which the Government asked him to submit when he first took command, on being opened, was found to correspond to it in every important feature. This looks as if we had the old hero repro duced in his former Lieutenant. The Ad ministration is right now: the locomotive is on the track, and all it has got to do is to fire up and let on the steam, and the Northern heart will lift from the nightmare that has weighed it down, and we shall begin to see the end of this horrible war.

The South vs. The North. The New York Times thinks that the South can not contend against the North with any hope of success, because it can not meet us on equal terms. It can no more excel us in arms than it can in wealth and the arts of peace. It is in our superiority in these that our strength lies. It may and will take time to prepare these for action, but when the preparation is complete, we make Mort work of the job before us. Since August we have been subjected to the taunts of the world for the want of progress in putting down the rebellion-its independence pronounced un fait accompti. But the world overlooked the gun-boats which were being quietly constructed in our ship-yards, and which in four hours after they went into action, struck a blow which has really brought a State at our feet, and sent a thrill of terror through every rebal heart. We were centent, because we understood the work in which we are engaged. We take time for preparation, which, when made, can not be resisted. Every day we are growing stronger by the construction of our immense armaments. Every day is the South really growing weaker, because it is consuming what it commenced with much faster than it is producing. We are moving forward with of the camp, and good looks may well be an accelerating pace; the rebels are retrograding with an equally rapid one.

Trade | With the South.

Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, proposes to take a voyage along the Southern coast, in a few days, in a schooner purchased for that purpose. She is loaded with a cargo of salt, shoes, and other articles, supposed to be to the taste and needs of the loyal men of the South, who will have an opportunity of filling her with a return freight of cotton. The Senator will join his vessel at Annapolis or Fortress Moproe, where, it is understood, she will receive convoy. Should the first voyage prove successful, others of a similar character will be made.

General Halleck a Quaker. It is said that General Halleck, recently appointed to command in Missouri, is, or rather was, a Quaker. He was born on Long Island, of Quaker parents. When young his family removed to Oneida County, where he resided for many years. His Quakerism vanished under a military education, and the rebels of Missouri will probapeace principles.

Monument to the Late Scunter Douglas. The citizens of Chicago last week completed the organization of the "Douglas Monument Association," to be incorporated under an act of the Legislature of Illinois. This association proposes to erect a monument to the memory of the late Stephen A. Douglas, with a capital of \$150,000, divided into one handred and fifty thousand shares ready presented is put upon the affair the of one dollar each. The operations of the association are to be carried on in the city of

Chicago. THE Federal Judges at Wheeling, Va. deal with the rebels in the most summary manner. If a Secessionist desires to take the oath of allegiance, had permitted to do so, but is not allowed to run immediately afterward. On the contrary, heavy bail is required, and the individual is required to report himself every twenty days to the commandants of the nearest military post, In this way they are effectually prevented from going back to their rebel friends.

THE Cincinnati Pauss has again changed hands—Mr. Reed retiring. Having a desire to see the Passs prosper, we hope the new proprietors will not imitate the apparent at-tempt of the late talented editor to ignore the existence of a Supreme Being, by scoffing at all his worshipers .- Pittsburg Dis-

The Dispatch will / subtless discover at once a decided change in the Passs in the direction indicated.

MARY Handerson, an old lady of Johnson County, Indiana, who has been blind for a number of years, has knitted twelve pairs of socks for volunteers in the army from her neighborhood, the yarn of which she twisted herself at the spinning wheel. This is an and but for our opportune arrival it might example worthy of being imitated by those cre this have been en route for an English port. There is a plantation which mustered use of their organs of vision.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Post says that "the triumph of General Nelson in Kentucky is looked upon (in Washington) as even more important than the success at Beaufort." We really hope that the great naval expedition will not prove to be so slim an affair as has the Piketon

In a Harry. Applications have already been received by the Treasury Department, from Northern patriots, to be appointed Collector of Customs at Beaufort. They will be allowed to wait.

ONE of the great features of the naval expedition was the landing of the forces without the loss of a man or an accouterment. This is more than can be said of any other expedition in the history of the world.

Rumons are current at Washington that our army at Beaufort had seized two million dollars' worth of cotton. Let us hope it is true. It will help to pay the expenses of the expedition. COLONEL ADD. SANDERS has retired from

the editorial management of the Davenport Gazette-after five years connection with the same-leaving his brother sole proprietor.

THE Governor of Indiana has appointed Thursday, 28 inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer.

Charleston Items. We copy a few items of news and otherwise from a late Charleston Mercury. It gavs of cotton:

In this market the price of cotton ranges from five to seven cents per pound, and is purchased at these figures principally by speculators, who, by this speculation, have n view a fortune before them. England will, in all probability, exhaust her present supply by the first of next year. She will then make an effort to raise the blockade. at least present indications lead us to this We therefore ask our farming riends to withhold their cotton from market at present prices, as we are of opinion that it must, in a short time, necessarily advance.

Salt seems to be getting quite scarce: This article is rising, as a merchant re-marked yesterday, at the rate of about \$ per day. It is thought that it will command \$20 per sack before the end of this month One of our firms, with the design of pre renting speculation, positively refuses to more than five sacks to one man, and he must be a planter. In New Orleans, fifty

Literature does not seem to flourish in Charleston, though quack medicines are advertised as largely as ever. Under the heading of "S. S. S." an advertiser urges : Mothers and nurses, save your own rest and the lives of your infant charges, by using the Southern Soothing Syrup.

The "News from the North," which is telegraphed to the Mercury from Richmond, shows that the "reliable gentleman" who was formerly so active in supplying our papers with news is now favoring the South. Here are some bits from the Mercury's disnatch:

RICHMOND, Nov. 4 -- It is here currently reported that considerable commotion exists at Washington and in the free States from the rumored resignations of Generals Scott and McClellan, and of Secretaries Seward and Cameron, and of other prominent Federal officials. A general Kilkenny cat fight seems impending throughout Lincolndom.

A special dispatch to the Richmond Dis-patch, dated Manassas to day, announces that "reliable" information from Washington says there are but fifteen regiments of infantry, one light battery of six guns, and one thousand servants on board the Lincoln The Yankees have fallen back to their in-

Southern merchants in Alexandria are forced to close their stores. There are said to be no more than eighty thousand men in and be no more than eighty thousand men in and around Washington.

A gentleman just arrived from Manassas says that the Baltimore Sun of Saturday reports the resignation of Seward, Blair, Cameron, Scott and McClellan. The probable difficulty grew out of the attempt to force McClellan to attack the Confederate forces.

trenchments.

The above items may be consoling to the Charlestonians. We advise them, in the absence of more of the same sort, to use freely their Southern soothing sirup.

Some Babies .- The Independence Guard says that "three babies were born in this village on Saturday night, and it wasn't much of a night for babies, either." Dubuque can beat that. One woman, living near the outer levee, had recently three babies at once, and another, residing on the bluff, had three babies a few days afterward. This place is not very remarkable for babies, considering that it is west of the Mississippi, yet cases of twins and thrins occur here as often as ones are born at independence.—

Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.

Oblo produces enormous crops of grain. The official statistics of the crops during the last two years show that in only eleven counties of the State the increase of wheat counties of the State the increase of wheat in 1860 over 1859 was 10,294 512 bushels, the quantity in 1859 being 13,345,844 bushels, and in 1660 23,648,355 bushels. Of Indiau corn, the same counties produced in 1859 69,272,343 bushels, and in 1860 91,588,704 bushels, being an increase of 23,216,361 bushels. VARIETIES.

We know of a young lady who has a bashful lover named Joy. She is impatient to have him "pop the question," and thinks of availing herself of the female privilege of leap year. In that case she would "leap for

Every thing must have altered very much in a short time. Only a few years since, General Jackson, being seated between two ladies, said he felt like a thorn surrounded with roses. Ex-President Buchanan said, a few days ago, while riding in an omnibus, and being seated between two young ladies, be felt like a stave in a hogshead surrounded

The Washington correspondent of the Bal-The Washington correspondent of the Bul-timore Sun says evidences appear to accumu-late in support of the idea that very large bodies of troops are to go into winter quart-ers there and in the immediate vicinity. A French bishop said lately in a sermon

"Let women remember that, while putting on their profuse and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise." THE FIRST SHOW OF WINTER.—There was a slight fall of snow in this latitude yesterday morning—the first of the season.—Louisville Journal, 18th.

The Boston Daily Advertiser learns that it is doubtful whether, in consequence of the state of his family, Mr. Everett will be able at present to undertake the mission to Eu-rope, which has been tendered him by Mr. Seward.

Very Interesting. The following extracts from a letter written by one engaged in the naval expedition which landed at Beaufort, will be read with

much interest: I am told that we have captured more property than the expedition has cost; and you know that is no small sum. Here are bales of cotton piled up ready for shipment, two hundred negroes. They are coming off to us at every opportunity, and I expect that evrey one will be aboard our vessel before we leave.

When the rebels retreated they never

when the receis retreated they haver apiked a gun. They might have destroyed their entire camp, but their flight was so pre-cipitate that they left every thing in excel-lent order. Their magazines were found to be filled with abot, shell, and powder sufficient to withstand a ten-days' bombard-

One of the contrabands, in answer to a question as to how many of the rebels were killed, replied that the General who owned him had threatened him with death if he ever divulged the secret. He says that two full regiments were killed—probably meaning

two companies.
We found some of the corpses lying at mile's distance from the fort, thus showing that they must have commenced retreating before our fire had been discontinued. I expeor our fire had been discontinued. I ex-pect we will have another battle in a few days—probably at the fort up the bay. We do not want it badly, however, for we now have sole control of Port Royal harbor.

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD OF THE GREAT FLEET .- The war correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following touching sketch:

One of the most impressive incidents connected with the late engagement at Port Royal was the burial of our dead, the day after the action. That afternoon the flags of all the fleet were lowered to balf mast, and as the day was advancing to the sunset, eight boats put out from different vessels, manned by a crew dressed in the neat Sunday trimmings of man-of-war's men. At the head of the procession was a smaller the head of the procession was a smaller boat, carrying a company of officers to be present at the ceremony, and bearing the band, who played a dirge, while, one after the other, the eight boats followed the line, their oars keeping time to the slow marches of the music. Each bore a coffin in the stern-sheets, covered with the flag under which they had fought so bravely.

Reaching the beach, a procession was formed, with the flag officers leading, just after the band, followed by the neatly dressed tars bearing the coffins of their comrades, by the side of which the headboards intended

the side of which the headboards intended for each grave were carried. As they passed the encampment of our troops, the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment was drawn up in line, with colors in the center, saluting as the procession slowly passed to the graves, which had been dug on the borders of a still pond, under the shadow of a grove in which a tall palmetto stood here and there

conspicuous. With uncovered heads the little company gathered about these open graves. The burial service was read by the chaplain o the Wabash, and one after another the coffins were slowly lowered to their resting place and covered with the sand. The headboards were next fixed, a salute fired over each grave, and the assembly dispersed.

WHY BEAUPORT IS AN OPEN PORT .- Doubt has been expressed in several quarters as to the right of the National Government to raise the blockade at Beaufort, while maintaining the ewhere. The impression is conveyed that the whole cordon is invalidated by the dropping of this single loop; and that European Powers, patient heretofore, will never permit such caprictous relaxations. It is sufficient to say in answer that the proclamation of the blockade closed rebel ports. Any port passing from the possession of the rebels is by the ery fact reopened, and trade resumes its flow thither as a matter of course, insomuch that it would require fresh Executive action to close it to shipping, whether foreign or domestic. Collector Barney only awaits the appointment of a Collector at Beaufort to grant any clearance demanded. Such an appointment Secretary Chase engages to make forthwith.— New York Times.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ESDS WELL."-The Evansville Journal remarks with truth that the recent success of our fleet should teach newspapers the folly of criticising the move-ments of troops. Many were unable to un-derstand why regiment after regiment marched to the Potomac, as it was thought, for the defense of Washington. The sequel proves that a large portion of these troops were intended for the great naval expedition. We must all learn to trust implicitly our commanding officers, satisfied that, although heir movements are inexplicable to us, yet the success of the great cause is as dear to them as it can be to the people, and that their experience will lead them to do what is just and right, under the circumstances.

A SECESH ADVERTISEMENT .- The Norfolk Day-Book has the following advertisement Attention, Rattlesnakes! Charge with fell poison and be prepared to strike. We find many subjects in this city who must receive the charge of our venom. Call at the hall and hear the Big Snake! snakes, keep your eyes open, and bring on the list of those unfriendly to our holy cause. By order of the Big Huge Rattle-snake. November 13, 1861.

REBEL INCENDIABLES AMONG Us .- Already seventeen woolen factories, engaged in filling contracts with the Government, have been lestroyed by fire. Thursday, an iron estab destroyed by fire. Thursday, an iron establishment at Germantown was burned, loss \$10,000, and a harness factory at Concord, N. H., loss \$69,000. It is time that these rascals were caught and punished, for there can be little doubt that all this is the work of rebel emissaries—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rep walking shoes for ladies with black heels—we mean the heels of the shoes—have appeared in New York, and Jennie June says they are "very striking and distingue with black dress and flame-colored kid gloves." We are glad to learn, from the same gloves." We are glad to learn, from the same authority, that walking boots are made with cork soles perfectly water proof.

A GREAT revival of religion is in progress A GREAT revival of religion is in progress at this place under the ministration of Eider Berjamin Franklin, of the Christian denomination. Meetings are being held night and day, and the usual house of worship is too small to accommedate the audience. Quite a number have connected themselves with the church by impression. a number have connected themselves with the church by immersion.—Greencastle (Ind.)

A description of the scenes and incident attending the battle at Beaufort, the landing

of our troops, &c., would fill a volume, and no doubt will form an important and interesting chapter in the history of the great ebeilion. A correspondent of the New York Post describes in a very clever style some of the sayings and doings of the slaves on the landing of our troops:

THE NEGROES TRADING. Early in the morning, after the victory, the plantation negroes began to come into camp, and, with the genuine African instinct for trade, each had provided himself with a turkey, a shoulder of bacon, or two shoulders and a brace of hams, in the shape of a struggling porker, which he bore, kicking and squealing, under his arm. It was amusing to see the pertinacity with which the fellows would cling to their prize, even while waiting to be questioned under a guard of a file of soldiers. The instant one was spoken to, the bit of wide awake or the rimless crown of straw which did duty as a hat, would be jerked off with characteristic obsequiousness, the negro stand scraping and quiousness, the negro stand scraping and bowing, answering meanwhile his catechism, as well as he could, with the noisy and strug-gling beast distracting his attention. Several who came in brought wagons

loaded with knapsacks and other accounter-ments which they had picked up on the way. All seemed ready to work, and those who were fortunate to have possessed themselves of some stray horse or a pair of plantation mules found abundant occupation.

As our troops were at first too busy in making good their position to attend to any thing else, and the Quartermasters had already more upon their hands than they could well attend to, the negroes who appeared ware not encoursed to remain, but were at were not encouraged to remain, but were at were not encouraged to remain, but were at once sent back, and on one pretense and an-other to take care of themselves. But by the morning of the second day fifty were already gathered at head quarters, and signs of a much greater influx were abundant.

Those who remained were put under the charge of Captain Goodrich, the Quartermaster of General Wright's Brigade, who saw that their wants were well attended to, giving up an old building to their accommodation.

Our troops were accompanied in their first econnoissance into the island by Dr. J. J. raven, the efficient surgeon of the Third Brigade, who reports the negroes on the plantations further inland as almost wild with delight at the advent of our troops, and

the hasty flight of their masters, which they described with the utmost gusto. "Oh Lord massa," said one, "we'se so glad to see you. We'se prayed and prayed the good Lord that he would send you

Yankees, and we knowed you'se was com-How could you know that?" asked Dr. "You can't read the paper; how did Craven.

you get the news ?" "No, massa, we'se can't read, but we'se can listen. Massa and missus used to read, and sometimes they's would read aloud, and then we would listen so"—making an expressive gesture, indicative of close attention at a key-hole—"when I'se git a chance I'se would listen, and Jim, him would listen, and we put the bits together, and we know'd the Yankees were coming. Bless the Lord, massa.

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CONTRABANDS. Another stout fellow asserted that the good Lord had appeared to him in the shape of a "Yankee," who assured him that his hour of deliverance was at hand.

The poor, trusting creatures never seemed was all about them must mean their deliverance from a bondage with which they do not seem to have been sufficiently in love to follow the fortunes of their fleeing masters. A driver's whip which was picked up, and which the correspondent of the Evening Post now has in his possession, was shown one of them, and he was asked if he knew what it was.

'Golly, massa!" said the negro, with a suspicious, side long look at the familiar whip he saw raised aloft, "Guess dis nigger knows what dat dere is," and he proceeded to explain the use to which it was applied.

When some doubt was expressed as to the negro statements in regard to numbers, one of them answered:
"We can't read, but we'se can count."
"How did you learn to count."

"How did you learn to count?"
"Picking cotton, massa. We'se all got to
not when we pick cotton, massa." There seems to be abundant work for them to do in picking cotton on Hilton Head Island, which our troops have occupied, and it is to be hoped that their services will be in some way turned to account for this purpose. Acres of it, already white for the harvest were found within less than a mile of Fort Walker, and will be lost unless speedily at-

tended to Several buildings filled with unginned cotton were also found further back toward Skull Creek, and on the islands beyond that stream similar deposits could be seen. A beavy smoke which was seen at a distance the negroes reported to come from a lot of cotton which had been fired by the retreating

For some reason the negroes appeared at first inclined to wait until they were called for before making their appearance, but the few who were dismissed on the first day spread the report that the Yankees were in-deed close at hand, and the next morning a number came in from the mainland, where their masters had retreated, making their escape at night in a canoe. The reports must have spread as far up as Beaufort in an astonishingly short space of time, for when our posts went up there the negroes were ready

By that singular sort of free-masonry which seems to be established among the negroes, the report will speedily spread from one end of the South to the other, and before the snows of December shall have whit-ened the plains of the North, even in distant Texas the story of our appearance will have traveled, distorted by a thousand exaggerations, to excite the eager hopes of those who are watching and waiting so patiently for the deliverance which is so near at hand.

SLAVES OF ALL COLORS.

Another correspondent says: As soon as the negro slaves observed us coming on shore they flocked along the sanks in great numbers, some bearing parcels and bundles, as if expecting us to take them at once to a home of freedom. Every variety of negro and slave was represented say negro and slave, for it is a melancholy fact that some slaves are apparently as white as their masters, and as intelligent. Darkies of genuine Congo physiques, and darkies of the genuine Uncle Tom pattern; darkies young and jubilant, darkies middle-aged and eager, and gray-haired, solemn-looking fellows. Some appeared mystified and some intelligent. The quadroon and octoroon, possessing an undistinguishable tint of negro blood, mingled one drop with seven of ern nativity and ancient family, formed, to

orn nativity and ancient family, formed, to speak mildly, an interesting scene.

As fast as the contraband article came within reach it was placed in the guard-house, an old frame building behind Fort Walker. Here quite a collection was made. They were huddled together, half in fear and half in hope, when a naval officer of the Bienville looked in upon them asking, "Well, well, what are you all about?"

"Dat's jest what we'd like to find out, mae'r," was the response.

mas'r," was the response.

The officer assured them that they would be kindly taken care of, and perhaps found something to do, and need not be alarmed. "Tank God for dat, mas'r," was the reply.

On drawing them into conversation, they said they caught a great deal of fish in Port Royal harhor, fishing at night, after the plantation work was over. Two slaves were plantation work was over. Two slaves were found reconnoitering about on their own account, and being brought into camp, explained that they belonged to Mrs. Pinckney, of Charleston, and came down to "see what de white people were all about." They said that the white people all rau away when the ships came up, crying, "Great God! Great God! the Yankees are coming; fire the boats." Other slaves reported that "when the white folks see the little boats coming up, day laffed at them; but, when they see de big checker-sided vessels couing, they laffed on de oder side der moufs."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.-While Floyd, the gun-thief, was Secretary of War, he stole three hundred thousand United States mus-lets, and sent them South for his friends and fellow conspirators. Also, he stole for their benefit a number of great guns; but found himself unable to carry off all of these langerous arms. There remains all of these dangerous arms. There remained in ern navy yards a number of huge Dahlgren guns, which could not be secured for the use guns, which could not be secured for the use of South Carolina. The gun thief's object was not only to arm the conspirators, but to disarm the nation; and, accordingly, what he could not carry off he tried to destroy. He caused a sham survey to be held on the Dahlgrens, and they were in due form condemned and sold for old iron. Our readers, and they were in the form of the condense of the security of the securi probably, remember how some of these gun were recovered when the rabellion broke out. A correspondent informs us that they are now on board one of the vessels which recently bombarded the Port Royal forts, an had their revenge upon the men who con-demned them for old iron by firing the largest kind of shells, with five-second fuses, to drive rebels out of their fortifications.—New York Evening Post.

THE TIMES SNAPS ITS FINGERS AT US .- The London Times has this little statement: America, no doubt, will come out of this furnace a different creature, and it can not be denied that there is room for improve-ment, Her relation to our industry will, no doubt, be affected, as well as all her other re-lations. Who shall pretend to say whether she will continue to send us slave-grown cotton, slave grown sugar, or any other slave produce? We only know that we can do without her. No Englishman can desire this independence, but if the war goes on at its present rate of progress, adding, month by month, a hundred thousand men to the two armies, it is evident that we must look to other nations for the vulgar materials of manufacture and consumption. They will not be wanting. There never yet was an opening in Providence, but some people or some man was ready to fill it; and the younger readers of these words will witness vast interests, and huge growths of industry, commerce and wealth, the origin of which could be referred to the great American Civil War

MERCHANT VESSELS ARMING AT LIVERPOOL, The Liverpool correspondent of the London

News, writing on the 30th ult , says: All the United States ships bound from Liverpool to any of the Northern ports un-dergo, before leaving the Mersey, a system of piercing, in order that they may be able to carry guns. The upper decks and bulwarks are generally strengthened, and cannon, constructed on the most recent and improved principles, put on board. In order that the guns may be worked, so as to do as great execution as possible if the vessel be attacked by any of the Southern privateers, practical gunners have been engaged, and in most cases the number of hands increased. The cargoes, too, of many of these vessels are not of the most peaceful character, as is well-known to those engaged in their stowage. Within the last few days several ships have left the Mersey for New York, which will prove Tartars should they be molested by

Tradition asserts that there are seven Holy Angels, who are over the others. Scrip-ture gives the names of three—Michael, Gabriel and Raphael; tradition adds the names of the other four-Oriphiel, Zachariel, Samael and Anall.

Model wives formerly took a "stitch in now, with the aid of sewing-machines, they take one in no time.

HOME INTEREST. A. A. Eysyer, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry

Nos, 343 and 271 Central-avenue, For You can save 500 per cent, by getting your Likeness at the new Star Gallery, 26 Fifth-st.

MARRIED. OTIS-BOONE - At Fort Wise, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 4th of October, Captain Olis, of the Fourth Colorado, commanding officer of the post, and Miss Agnes D., daughter of Colonel A. G. Hoone, Indian Agent, both of Fort Wise, Colorado Territory.

DIED. WAKEFIELD.—November 14, 1861, of constimption, at the residence of her brother, A. McCoy wakefield, New Haven, O., Sarah A Wakefield, in the 27th year of her age. WINDRAM -- November 13, 1861, in Newport, Ky., James Windram, son of Thomas and Ann Windram,

BS.Al.WAYS IN SESSION-Queen City Commercial Celicge, epposite the Post office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STUDENTS IN PAINTING, DRAWING,
PERSPECTIVE, etc., should arrange for
instruction at the Cincinnati Academy of Design, 30
West Fourth at, opposite St. Faul's Church. The
Gallery of Pictures is worthy of inspection. Open
daily. MISS M. W. RICHARDSON,
Principal.

MILITARY NOTICES. PANIES more are needed to fill Colonel Artz-Iman's Regiment, which is now in Camp Webster. A Thie is a crack Regiment, now under marching forders. Colonel Artiman is an experienced military officer, having a regular military education, and been in three successful battles for popular liberty. His Camp is two miles above Newport. Campbell County, Kentucky, Recursing officers are requested to bring their men, many or few, to this Camp, and they will be allowed time to fill up. Lieutenants will be received, and one of every three Lieutenants will be selected as Captain by agreement, and the three firm one Company. Come on with your recruits. Many persons are willing to recruit for this Regiment. Such persons will be well paid by Captains for their trouble, and all expense will be refunded. George P. Webster, who represents Campbell County, Kentucky, in the Legislature, is the mustering officer, and musters recruits as soon as brought for Camp. One month's pay is advanced, and citching and rations, as soon as enieted. All persons are at liberty to volunteer where they please, and Companies wish their officers will be received and quartered, and paid immediately on estering Camp.

Address either of the above, or

toly on entering Camp.
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JOHN C. BECK,
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In for the Fight.

BT FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT (GOV EBNOR'S GUARD), O. V. U. S. A - Col. Chas. 4 H, SARGENT. RECRUITS WANTED. The Fifty-second Regiment, now in Camp Den nison, is provided with arms, uniforms, clothing etc., of the very best. A few more

GOOD MEN WANTED FOR COMPANY H. Pay and rations commence from date of chlist-ment. ABMS, WARM CLOTHING and COM-FORTABLE QUARTERS new provided at camp for all. Transportation free.

Captain A. MENTER'S full Cornet Band has end in this Begiment. ME OUT, ME4, AND ENLIST, at Head-quar-No. 66 West Third-st., between Wine and

Third-st., between Vine and J. L., HICKMAN, WM H VARDEWATER, H. F. HANDY. T. A. DOHERTY, Becruiting Officers.

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Spices. 100 BAGS PRPPER;
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3 CASKS CLEAR SIDES, FOR SALE BY JAMES A. FRAZER & OO., nots 66 and 68 Walnut-st. BEANDY—Just received direct from the London Docks. 10 quarter pipes Hennessoy's very choice Pale Brandy, superior to any thing that has ever been brought to this market, for sale by the demijohn or bottle, by JOHN BATES, Rolls National Theater Building, Sycamore-st.

CREEN CORN, GREEN PEAS, &C.-Just received,
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He makes your misfortunes pass away, he makes the slander and envy of your enomies fall harmiess, and he sustains your character and respectability, in spite of evil reports and rumors. All who are in doubt of the affections of those they leve consult him to relieve and satisfy their minds, and to find out igabour bright and warm hopes will be realized.

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who can not set on in the world, should be in possession of his Horoscope and get Mr. Baphael's.

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Thousands of good men who were unfortunate and
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hard, and who struggled against adversity and misfortune the greater part of their lives, and who
found, the more they tried to get forward in the
world the more things went against them—these
men got Mr. Baphael's written opiciou upon their
future prospects in life. All those who wisely followed Mr. Raphael's written opiciou upon their
future prospects in life. All those who wisely followed Mr. Raphael's advice are now
RICH, HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL

In all their undertakings, while those who were
blieded by projudice and ignorates, neglected his
advice, are still laboring against adversity and poverty. Be assured.

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Are within the reach of all if you wish to be
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